

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President,
WHITELAW REID.
For Congressman-at-Large,
GEORGE T. ANTHONY.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Justice,
D. M. VALENTINE.
For Governor,
A. W. SMITH.
For Lieutenant Governor,
J. F. MOORE.
For Secretary of State,
W. C. EDWARDS.
For Auditor,
B. K. BRUCE.
For Treasurer,
J. B. LYNCH.
For Attorney General,
T. F. GARVER.
For Superintendent of Instruction,
J. C. DAVIS.
For Congressman, Seventh District,
CHESTER L. LONG.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator 18th District,
O. H. BENTLEY.
Representative 6th District,
Representative 8th District,
GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.
Representative 9th District,
I. H. SHIPLEY.
County Attorney,
JOHN D. DAVIS.
Clerk District Court,
S. N. BRIDGEMAN.
Prosecutor,
J. S. CALSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction,
J. S. CALSON.
County Commissioner,
D. A. NICKERSON.

THE COMING FIGHT IN KANSAS.

The opposition papers are having much to say, in a derogatory way, of the personnel of the state Republican ticket. Such talk can only come of a conviction that the ticket is a strong one. If their belief was on a line with their declarations they would be happier.

The coming fight will be one not for men but one for principle. It will be a contest involving the credit of Kansas, and one affecting all her securities. The defeat of the Republican party in Kansas would be inimical to every business interest of the state, and every business man in the state, whether Democrat or Republican, knows it. It will be a conflict wherein living issues and progressive ideas will be pitted against the wild notions and untenable theories of a calumny contingent, and the rusty traditions of a Democratic remnant. It will be a fight for financial life and sustained credit against a fusion which hopes only for the spoils incident to the triumph of confusion.

The Republican is a party of ideas. It was begotten of an idea and was born of Kansas. Wherever the words "Republican-Kansas" are seen linked together there stands outlined, in mental vision, the grandest picture that ever illuminated the page of any history, Abraham Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation. Whenever and wherever these names are pronounced together, there comes the clinking echo of broken chains and the resounding tread of four millions of slaves marching to freedom. Then, the proposed unnatural political combination of Democrats and People's party is one against not only the credit of the state and its business interests, but one against the only party which, by its deeds no less than by its declarations, has always stood for the personal rights of the individual, as well as for the united interests of all.

The first day that Victor Murdock worked for the Chicago Inter Ocean his "stunt" was accepted to the exclusion of that of several seasoned men on the force who worked on the same assignment. Kansas always gets there.—Kansas City Star.

The Atchison Champion, whose most marked characteristic is charity, declares that the omission of a Keeley cure plank from the Topeka platform was wholly inadvertent and not intended. As was likewise a protest against baseball and lawn tennis. It is hoped the explanation will be accepted, as these lapses have occasioned some discontent.

Kansas is in such good condition this year that the calamity howlers will receive no remuneration for their heartless endeavor to get success for that party at the expense of the state's good name and material interests. The howlers can only succeed where there's some sort of misfortune to crouch about. This is a bad year for cravens.

Already there is quite a spirit of rivalry among Republicans in a number of states as to which will win the banner for the largest majority for Harrison and Reid. Kansas is going to measure lances with Pennsylvania, and other matches will probably be arranged soon. We don't hear of any contests in the Democratic column. There is not spirit enough left to get up a contest.

Kansas is just now harvesting the greatest crop of wheat she ever produced in quality if not in the aggregate number of bushels. Flour made from Kansas wheat is rated higher in the world's leading markets than any other. And yet, by reason of insufficient milling capacity most of the surplus wheat crop must be shipped out of the state in bulk to be manufactured into flour, thus affording a large profit to others that should accrue to our own benefit.

Kansas City Gazette: The Chicago Tribune's Kansas advice state "that there is a regular craze among farmers to pay off mortgages, and that seldom have Kansas affairs been in a more satisfactory condition. It is no longer easy to loan money in Kansas at 6 per cent on first class mortgages." The Republican party thrives on prosperity; and with the disappearance of agricultural depression the normal Republican majority of 40,000 may be expected in Kansas next November.

SOME PLATFORM PLANKS.

In some respects the most important feature of the Republican state platform is the declaration relating to freight rates, as follows:

"We insist that the great transportation companies which derive their corporate existence from Kansas laws and their financial existence from Kansas trade and commerce, owe to the people of Kansas fair, equitable and honest treatment in the matter of freight rates; and we are opposed to the inequitable and oppressive discrimination in the adjustment of such rates by said corporations, whereby the merchants, shippers and consumers of other states are enriched at the expense and to the injury of the people of Kansas, and we demand of the next legislature the utmost diligence in enacting appropriate legislation providing a remedy therefor, to the end that the agricultural, mercantile and other interests of Kansas shall be placed on a footing of equality, so far as freight rates are concerned, with the like interests in adjoining states."

This is exactly what the people in nearly every county of Kansas believe in, and what they want.

The so-called "women suffrage plank" is simply this:

"We favor the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution eliminating the disqualification of sex in the enjoyment of the elective franchise."

This does not in any way commit the party to the doctrine of women suffrage, to which, as a matter of fact, a large number of Republicans are radically opposed. It is simply the doctrine of re-submission. The plank is nothing more than a statement that Republicans are willing to let the people vote on the question; and when they do vote on it we may be certain it will be settled right.

There is no endorsement of prohibition in the platform. As a settled policy of the state the only reference to the subject is in the following plank which demands the enforcement of all laws:

"The Republican party is the party of law and order, and it demands of all public servants in city, county and state, the full, vigorous and manly enforcement of every provision of the constitution and every law upon the statute books, including those enacted for the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment."

It simply indicates that Republicans while they may differ as to the wisdom of the enforcement of it and all other laws. There was a strongly organized movement to insert a plank endorsing prohibition as the settled policy of Kansas, but the convention finally agreed upon a plank on which all Republicans can stand without in any way sacrificing their individual views as to the merit or demerits of prohibition.

Another plank of great practical importance is the following:

"We favor the complete revision of the laws relating to assessment and taxation, to the end that all property, real and personal, shall bear its just proportion of the public burden, and we believe that sound business principles demand that all property be assessed at its actual value."

The platform is the shortest document of the kind adopted for years by any state convention. It is just one-third as long as the platform adopted two years ago which contained enough planks upon every conceivable subject to build a convention wigwag. The chairman of the committee was Hon. S. B. Warren of Emporia, and there was upon the committee a representative of each of the thirty-five judicial districts in the state.

T. C. BIDDLE THE MAN.

There are times in which it seems that organization is necessary to success in anything. This is just as true of party and personal politics as of anything else. The man or party who organizes the details most thoroughly is in the surest of success. The sentiment of a convention or of a party cannot stand against the organized machine within which directs and controls.

The Republican party of Kansas will be confronted in the battle this fall with an organized combine of all possible oppositions and the hope of success lies in superior counter-organization. The essential force must be the Republican state central committee. A failure to most effectively man this directing force might prove disastrous all around. Its chairman, secretary and executive committee must not lack in either experience or in ability. Of all the men spoken of for chairman, the EAGLE believes T. C. Biddle of Emporia to be the best equipped for the responsible place. He possesses both experience and executive ability, the latter of a high order. He is the chairman of the Republican central committee of Lyon county, was a member of the late state convention and is a member of the state central committee. His election would prove most satisfactory to this section of the state.

OPEN THE STRIP.

A vigorous complaint has been made to the secretary of the interior regarding Texas cattle now said to be upon the Cherokee strip. The delegation now in Washington is authorized for the statement that John Guthrie has charge of the cattle numbering 2,000 head, and the preliminary hearing has been set for some time since, is violated in every sense. Just what will be done has not been made public, but it is at the department that troops will be detailed at once to open the strip to enforce the president's wishes.—Arkansas City Border Bulletin.

There is little doubt that the foregoing statement as to the existence of large herds of cattle on the strip is true. The truth is there has not been a period of long duration within the past ten years but that there were large numbers of cattle, the property of rich and strong corporations, herded and maintained upon the strip, notwithstanding the oft repeated executive orders to vacate and remain off that contested domain. And this condition has constituted and still constitutes one of the strongest reasons why the strip should be opened to settlement. Permitting a favored few to enjoy the valuable privilege of grazing their herds there, to the absolute exclusion of the great number of citizens who earnestly desire to secure homes on those desirable lands, is a gross outrage and should be stopped.

"A SUMMER THOUGHT."

Mrs. Eugenia Chapman Gillett of Emporia, a notice of whose untimely death appeared in these columns two weeks since, was a most lovable wife and mother and a woman of fine literary taste and artistic culture. She wrote a number of very bright and pretty things for the EAGLE in the past, both poetry and prose. Her last letter to us was dated at her home, Red Rocks, in which she talked encouragingly of the political outlook, expressing the

warmest desire for our personal success. The July number of Outing reaches our table with a poem from her pen entitled "A Summer Thought", in which she, consciously or otherwise, seems to have foreshadowed the unexpected but the hoped for of her own immortality. The last two lines of the poem are: "Ah! ever in that other clime How sweet must be the summer-time!"

The flaxers of the People's party in the Omaha convention had a deal of trouble trying to secure the consent of some available man for their presidential nominee, and finally failed, for as soon as the convention got down to business it pronounced for the champion idiom and is a chaser of the country. Shuttlecock Weaver. In view of the utter hopelessness of success for that party, and the certainty that its defeat is the very best thing that could happen to the country, what the convention ought to have done was to endorse one or the other of the old party nominees. All they can do possibly is to help either Cleveland or Harrison, and the convention should have decided which.

It has been suggested that General Weaver will prove to be a weak candidate for the populists, on account of his well known ideas on the greenback question. That is probably a mistake. The old greenback craze never was as wild as the subversive and land loan schemes of the new party. That party, as to the financial question, is like the prohibition party upon the drinking habits of a person: it don't make any difference what he drinks or how much, so he votes the prohibition ticket. The financial views of the populists are like an outer garment—it is no difference about a fit, and may be put on or off according as conditions or personal fancy may require.

It is estimated that the shut down in the iron mills in Pittsburg, Pa., caused by the conflict between employers and employees, is resulting in the loss of earnings to the latter of half million dollars a week. Whoever should succeed in their demands it will require several months' hard labor to make good what they lose in one week. At this distance, and to the disinterested, such contests look to be the acme of short-sightedness. And but for the fact that the strikers are sustained financially, during the continuance of the struggle, by the organization to which they belong, it is extremely doubtful that there would have been any open rupture and suspension of active operations in the mills and furnaces.

R. Hatfield, one of Colonel Murdock's most trusted lieutenants, pledged the colonel and his EAGLE to the support of McPherson county's man for governor.—Capital.

Mr. Hatfield was not authorized to speak for or pledge the EAGLE and the "colonel" did not even know that he had gone to McPherson. Mr. Hatfield was not put on the Topeka delegation as a trusted lieutenant or otherwise by Murdock, but was nominated a delegate by other parties and for other interests, the excuse being that Murdock had named too many from the city.

The only rivalry among Democrats in Kansas, in the different counties and districts, is to see which can catch the populist's attention first to make unconditional surrender. Thus far Sedgewick county appears to be in the lead, though there are several close contestants for the distinguished consideration.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

New grain is upon the Oklahoma market and at every point the papers say, is bringing the highest market price.

Land hunters are arriving daily at many points in Oklahoma, and much inquiry is being made after choice quarter sections. Wherever the farmers have threshed their wheat the same report is given, i. e., that a much better yield is secured than was anticipated.

The annual normal institute will be held at Oklahoma City, O. T., beginning July 5th and continuing four weeks, in joint session with Oklahoma county.

In the Creek nation thousands of Texas cattle are unlawfully grazing and the citizens have announced their intention to remove the herds immediately. Correct; turn the rascals out.

Norman is enjoying a steady growth. The Transcript says work upon several good business structures and a number of residences in various portions of the city is in progress this week.

Samples of growing crops find mention in nearly all the territory papers. Corn stalks 10 and 12 feet high and bearing three large ears are among the most common of the farm exhibits.

El Reno Eagle: The Kiowa and Comanche Indians were last week paid \$50,000 back lease money, and will next week receive the first payment of \$20,000 on the new lease of their grazing lands.

Several farmers in the vicinity of Norman have finely growing fields of timothy and other tame grasses. The Transcript and the local papers are full of reports of it will be plentiful in that country.

The territorial medical board will hold its semi-annual examination at Oklahoma City, O. T., July 25, 1892, at 9 a. m., at the office of Dr. Waldron. The examination will continue for one day, only.

The board of pension examiners, composed of Doctors McGrath and Davis, of El Reno, and Durling of Frisco, will hereafter hold its meetings in El Reno. Henceforth the board has always met in Frisco.

Prof. D. R. Boyd of Arkansas City, and who has been superintendent of the Arkansas City schools for a number of years, has been offered the presidency of the new University of Oklahoma, at Norman, Cleveland county.

This country has been abundantly blessed with rain throughout the season so far and crops of all kinds are flourishing in a remarkable degree, another good rain within the next two weeks will insure a beautiful corn crop in southern Oklahoma.—Transcript.

The religious debate that had been arranged to come off in Norman the first of August between the Christian church and the M. E. church, south, Elder Reyer representing the former and Rev. J. D. Dyer the latter, has been dropped by consent of both churches sensible.

Tecumseh is becoming quite a resort for visiting Indians. The Republican says nearly every day from fifteen to twenty of them take possession of the yard in front of the court house and enjoy the cool shade in easy chairs provided by the court.

Rapid progress is being made in the waterworks at El Reno. More than three-fourths of the main has been laid, and the standpipe has reached a height of nearly one hundred feet. The Eagle says

about three more weeks will be required in which to get the works in running order.

Edmond News: The wheat harvest continues and the farmers are more than satisfied. That there will be twice the amount of wheat this year as last is conceded by every one. The northeast and west part of the county many pieces will yield thirty bushels to the acre and the average is put at twenty-five.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

A Specious Theory.
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
Perhaps it was the quality of California wine that drove General Bidwell to prohibition.

Where He Will Get Left.
From the Jacksonville Journal.
If Adlai Stevenson was put on the ticket with the hope of strengthening the Democratic ticket, we fear the Democracy will get left. He cannot carry his own town.

Out of Funds.
From the Washington Post.
The World's Columbian commission is clean out of money—not even a postage stamp in its till. Congress should hurry up its sovereign half dollars or "Uncle Sam" will have to crawl under the canvas to get into his own show.

1892 to Be a Record-Breaker.
From the Emporia Republican.
Kansas has raised some pretty big crops, but the railroads never before found it necessary to make cheap excursion rates in order to get enough harvest hands, 1892 will be a record-breaker.

One Last Hope.
From the Lawrence World.
When the church bugs failed to put in good work for the People's party these fellows pinned their faith on rust. The wheat is being harvested in good time and it is in splendid condition. The only reliance now is in a hard storm knocking down all the corn.

No Bad Taste Here.
From the Lawrence Journal.
The first thing Marsh Murdock did when he got home was to write out carefully the Republican state ticket and put it at the head of the EAGLE's columns. It takes heroism to swallow bitter medicine and declare you like it, but Marsh is a hero.

Mutual Regard.
From the Garden City Herald.
No wonder that Marsh Murdock loves Wichita, for its citizens love him. No such enthusiasm was ever seen in any convention as that exhibited at Topeka last week by the hundreds of citizens of Wichita in favor of their favorite son.

Never Happier in Our Life.
From the Atchison Globe.
Bent, Murdock is in town, and says that he don't care, and that his brother Marsh don't care. We don't believe either one of them. Morrill says he don't care, either, but we have private information to the effect that his heart is broken into four pieces. When a man runs for an office, and don't get it, he is all broken up, and don't you forget it.

Have Had Enough of It.
From the Atchison Champion.
Marsh Murdock has great reason to be proud of his splendid race in the colored people. His name was the signal for unstinted and spontaneous enthusiasm, and he was stronger at the close of the convention than at its opening. The convention had determined from the beginning to nominate Smith. It will be Governor Murdock though, not many years hence.

Jerry of Medicine Lodge.
From the Kansas City Star.
By way of ameliorating the disaffection which will be created throughout the Southwest by the defeat of Murdock for governor, the Republican Kansas state convention placed two men on the ticket from the big seventh—Smith and Lewis—a pair of winners by the way, which is no small compliment to Jerry Simpson of Medicine Lodge.

Lovejoy Day at Alton.
From an Exchange.
Lovejoy Day is celebrated June 5 by the colored people of Alton, Ill., and neighboring cities. Lovejoy was the first martyr to the cause of freeing the slaves, and his ashes lie in the cemetery there. It has become an annual custom for the colored folks to observe a day to his memory. There was a procession at Alton June 5, and at the grave appropriate exercises were held. The tomb of the martyr was laid beneath a bank of flowers.

A Terrible Calamity Will.
From the Athens, Ga., predicts that the crop yield this year throughout this country will be the largest ever known, but that beginning with 1893, and for two years thereafter, there will be the greatest famine the world has ever known. During that time rain will cease to fall, and the streams of the country will all dry up, vegetation will no longer exist, and all animals will surely die. At the beginning of the famine the land will be infested with all sorts of vermin, and the living will suffer untold tortures.

Thank You, But Once Is Enough.
From the Arkansas City Bulletin.
All through the campaign the Wichita EAGLE was as silent as the grave on the subject of its editor being a candidate for governor, save the quotation now and then of some of the state papers. Mr. Murdock is a modest politician and is to be admired for it. He is the best man yet for the position of governor and will not lose one whit of his popularity and ability for the next two years, when he will be in the position of a "retiree."

A Delusion of Skeptics.
From the Emporia Republican.
Mr. Powderly said at Omaha that a great many have said before him, that if Christ were to come to earth now and enter a fashionable church. He would be put behind the organ or in some obscure corner. People who talk that way are not at all afraid to use it. She is a pretty fair shot, so next morning she took it down and decided if that dog came back she would lead the gun with salt and burn him well. Along about noon she had a good fire burning out by the side of the house where she was making soap, and the hot grease and lye were boiling away, when she heard a strange grunting sound behind her. Turning, she saw one of those repulsive, sneaking black bears that still frequent the backwoods. Her first thought was for her children, who were fortunately in the house with the door shut. Her next thought was of self protection, as she threw a dipper of boiling grease and lye into Bruin's face, and sent him in pain behind the cabin. Then she thought of her shouts and realized that this was the animal after her pigs the night before. Peering around the corner she saw the bear beginning to crawl under the door, and whether the pigs in fright had already

THEY LIVE IN TREE TOPS.

The Strange Mid-Air Homes of a Tribe of South American Savages.

There is a tribe of the American savages whose singular mode of existence gave the name of Venezuela—Little Venice—to that northern province. The villages of these people are built over the bosom of a great fresh water lake, which lies contiguous to the gulf of Maracaibo. To escape from the mosquito, then, these people long ago abandoned the land, and sinking piles in the lake, built their houses on them. Here nature's gifts seem singularly opportune, for not only does the lake of miles of surface not exceeding five feet in depth, but the neighboring mountain sides furnish a tree exactly suitable for piles. This is a species of ironwood, so hard as to turn the edge of an ax. It seems incredible that without metal tools the savages could fell, trim, and drive in place these trees, but the evidence that they did is there. To further strengthen the piles nature, in the course of a few years of subversion, covers them with a deposit of lime which practically converts them into pillars of stone.

Secure on these substantial supports the native builds his hut, using no metal, nails or bolts, but once more going to the vegetable world for a substitute. This he finds in the sipo, which he uses green to bind beams, rafters and other parts of his structure with. The sipo dries and contracts, and no band of iron could be more rigid or nearly as durable. These savages are not by any means the only lake-dwellers known; besides the Swiss lake-dwellers of prehistoric times, there are the Lake Prasias dwellers mentioned by Herodotus, who thus describes their way of living:

"Planks fitted on lofty piles are placed in the middle of the lake, with a narrow entrance from the mainland by single bridges. These piles that support the plank all the citizens anciently placed there at the common charge, but afterwards they established a law to the following effect: 'Whenever a man marries, for each wife he sinks three piles, bring wood from a mountain called Arbelus,' but every man has several wives. They live in the following manner: Every man has a hut on the planks, in which he dwells, with a trap door closely fitted in the planks, and leading down to the lake. They tie the ropes people with a cord round the feet, fearing lest they should fall into the lake beneath. To their horses and beasts of burden they give fish for fodder, of which there is such an abundance that when a man has opened his trap door he lets down an empty basket by a cord into the lake, and, after waiting a short time, draws it up full of fish."

The Dyaks of Borneo are another race of aerial dwellers. They also use the hard iron wood for pillars and elevate their huts twenty and thirty feet from the ground. Some of their structures deserve a more dignified name than hut; for in some cases they have been known to be over five hundred feet in length and capable of accommodating 500 occupants. One reason for building on piles is the avoidance of snakes and other noxious reptiles so plentiful in the tropics; but the most important reason is that the Dyaks place an extraordinary value for the human head as a decoration. Through the whole length of this wooded belt these monkey men fly with outstretched arms and legs, preferring that mode of locomotion to any other.—N. Y. Journal.

HOW SHE SAVED HER SHOATS.

Bruin Was Caught By a Fire in the Rear and Had to Succeed.

The splendid collection of several little mountain ranges near the village of Salem, Ark., make the country very uneven and rugged when you get away from the fertile valleys. There is no part of any of the ranges, however, that is rougher and more forbidding than the spot known as "The Devil's Backbone." It is appropriately named, for it seems as if the prehistoric upheaval which made it what it now is, had picked out the roughest, bordering the typical Arkansas "rick-spitter," but such particular about was the apple of her eye, and stayed under her cabin every night.

She recently heard something after them in the night, and concluded it was the big dog belonging to a neighbor who lives some six or eight miles off, so she yelled at it, threw a chunk of wood in that direction and went back to sleep as the brute lumbered off.

Mr. Ritchey has an excellent reason for not being afraid to use it. She is a pretty fair shot, so next morning she took it down and decided if that dog came back she would lead the gun with salt and burn him well. Along about noon she had a good fire burning out by the side of the house where she was making soap, and the hot grease and lye were boiling away, when she heard a strange grunting sound behind her. Turning, she saw one of those repulsive, sneaking black bears that still frequent the backwoods. Her first thought was for her children, who were fortunately in the house with the door shut. Her next thought was of self protection, as she threw a dipper of boiling grease and lye into Bruin's face, and sent him in pain behind the cabin. Then she thought of her shouts and realized that this was the animal after her pigs the night before. Peering around the corner she saw the bear beginning to crawl under the door, and whether the pigs in fright had already

retreated and were now squealing lustily. She soon saw that the bear, which had started in between the two joists, was too large to get under them, and as the pigs were between other joists, the bear, in order to get at them, would have to back and begin over again. Just at this stage of the proceedings the bear backed out this fact, also, and began to back out. The possibilities of the situation struck Mrs. Ritchey at once. Grasping a burning hickory, she put a sudden stop to the bear's retreat by a fire in the rear. The bear tumbled forward with a promptness that would satisfy the most exacting. His vicious growls did not alarm Mrs. Ritchey when she saw how he hated fire, for she knew he couldn't crawl under the joists and they were too close together for him to turn around. The cabin was on slanting ground, so the bear couldn't get through the other way, and hence she had him a prisoner as long as she could keep up her attack in the enemy's rear. This was not difficult to do and although the bear kept repeating his efforts to retreat, the "business end" of that hickory stick would stop him every time. Mrs. Ritchey knew the wood would not continue forever, though, for burning hickories would ultimately give out, so she called to her oldest boy to bring her the gun. He finally heard and obeyed her, and as she instructed him, also brought the ammunition. Giving the little fellow the fire brand, he kept the bear imprisoned while she loaded the old musket with something better than salt. Stepping to one side then, she patiently waited till the bear backed slowly out, and placing the muzzle of the musket against his side, put an end to her visitor.

The nearest neighbors are miles away, and no one knew anything about the adventure till Mrs. Ritchey's little boy came in one morning with some fresh bear's meat which his "mammy" had sent over. Investigation then brought out the facts; but in telling how she got her bear's meat Mrs. Ritchey does not seem to think she has done anything at all deserving special mention.—Detroit Free Press.

HINTS TO HOUSE-CLEANERS.

Directions For Which Some Weary Women Will Be Very Glad.

A good way to clean paint, and one which preserves as well as cleanses it, is to put half a pound of glue into an old pot, pour about a quart of cold water over it, and set it on the stove, where it will dissolve slowly. A little of this glue water should be added to each pail or basinful, of fresh water used. With a fine woolen cloth (old flannel shirting is capital) wash about a yard of the paint at a time with only this water and nothing else, then wring the cloth out of the water as hard as possible, and dry the paint with it. Of course it will not be quite dry, but that does not matter as long as no drops of the dirty water are left. Do not go over too much at a time. Any particularly dirty bit of molding may be safely scrubbed with an old nail brush without detriment to the paint if this water only is used. This glue water also cleans waxcloth and the varnished walls of passages nicely, the glue acting as a kind of soap, and removing all dirt immediately.

The best way to clean mirrors, or any glass, such as that in picture frames, is to wash them lightly with a sponge and clean water, then with another sponge rub them over with spirits of wine. After this dab them lightly with some whitening tied up in a muslin bag, and finish with an old silk handkerchief. This sounds troublesome, but in reality is very quickly done, and does not entail half the labor in polishing that channels leather and water do, besides keeping the glass bright for a much longer time. A quart of spirits of wine will last long. China which has been lying aside and has got smudged can be cleansed by rubbing salt on it when washing it. This will effectively remove the smoke stain without hurting either the colors or the glaze.

An old-fashioned but capital way of cleaning carpets is to use oxgall in the proportion of about one part of gall to three parts of water, rubbing the carpet over with a cloth dipped in this, taking care not to wet the carpet more than is absolutely necessary. This will both remove stains and revive the colors. But as the smell of the gall is atrocious and not to be got rid of for twenty-four hours at least, even with windows wide open, the process should be carried on in an attic, or outside on a plot of grass, where no inconveniences need arise from the odor.

The covers of albums and other drawing room books soon become worn and faded if much used; but if the bindings are of leather they can easily be revived by the following process: Wash the leather as lightly as possible with water in which the smallest morsel of soda has been dissolved, in order to free it from grease. Then wash with clean water to remove the lye, and let it dry. Now dissolve a bit of gum arabic about the size of the little finger nail in a teaspoonful of water, and beat this up with about the same quantity of white of egg with no speck of yolk in it. With a bit of sponge wash the leather lightly over with this glaze, and let it dry. Should the glaze, however, froth up on the leather, as it will very likely do if there is much tooled work on the book, dab it with the palm of the hand or with the sponge squeezed as dry as possible, till removed.—Chicago Tribune.

It makes no difference how little a boy is, when his mother scolds him she always says: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself—a big boy like you!"—Atchison Globe.

The English of It.—Harry—Where's Charlie these days? Fred—Oh, he's taken a position in a swaggar tailor shop as a cutter. Harry—Why, he doesn't know the first thing about cutting a suit of clothes to fit. Fred—Of course he doesn't. That's how he got the place. The tailor wants to make a reputation for turning out suits of genuine English fit, don't you know.—Detroit Free Press.

OUR WHITE GOODS "IF"

For 50c Only.

We will offer this week 10 complete White Dress Patterns, principally in small checks and very decent goods and offered specially at only 50c for a full dress pattern this week.

For \$1.50.

39 full White Dress Pattern all beautiful stripes and plaids, some hem stitched stripes, some dimity checks some lace waves, but the whole line will be closed out for the small price of only \$1.50 for full dress pattern.

4c Thursday 4c

The way to unload goods is to sell cheap. On next Thursday we will offer 96 doz. Fancy Border Hem-stitched Pure Lawn Handkerchiefs at the low price of only 4 cents each. Recollect, Thursday only. P. S.—See big show windows.

"ARCADE"

W. J. WILSON, President.

M. W. LEVY, Pres. E. W. OLIVER, V. Pres. W. H. B. THORPE, Manager.

Latest, Newest and Best

Stock of Fireworks in the city. Come in and get prices. Get new goods; good goods are always the cheapest.

WICHITA BOOK CO

(INCORPORATED)

Wholesale and Retail.

118 East Douglas Avenue,

100 Cards and Plate \$1.50.

ABSOLUTE

Going Out of Business Sale.

20 per cent discount off all retail prices. This is as much as 25 per cent off of cost price.

P. S.—This includes E. & W. Collars and Cuffs.

Davis & Fouts,

152 N. Main.